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NOTE ON THE GENUS BATHYCELIA AM. S.
(HEM., PENTATOMIDÆ)

by E. Bergroth

HERRICH-SCHÄFFER founded his genus *Gastraulax* on two species, the second of which, *thalassina* H. SCH., admittedly belongs to *Bathycælia*. For a very closely allied genus STÅL proposed the name *Jurtina* and in this genus he also included HERRICH-SCHÄFFER'S first species, *torquata* H. SCH. As this species had remained unknown both to STÅL himself and to all other authors, and as it does not appear from HERRICH-SCHÄFFER'S description to which of these two genera *torquata* belongs, it is clear that STÅL placed it in *Jurtina* only because it came from the Philippine Islands whilst the species of *Bathycælia* were known only from Africa. If *torquata* really is a *Jurtina* this name would be unnecessary as the name *Gastraulax* is available for it (as I remarked in *Revue d'Entom.* 1891, p. 211) and KIRKALDY has also reserved the name *Gastraulax* for *Jurtina*. Having recently received from Prof. BAKER a new species of *Bathycælia* from the Philippines, I think, however, that also *torquata* will possibly prove to be a true *Bathycælia*, and this possibility is strengthened by the fact that *B. chlorospila* WALK. from Aru Island, which DISTANT places in *Jurtina*, apparently is a *Bathycælia*, as WALKER states that it has the « tibiæ keeled ». As *Bathycælia* and *Jurtina* are sharply separated from the allied genera but quite identical in structure *inter se*, save that the tibiæ are sulcate above in *Bathycælia* and non-sulcate in *Jurtina*, I think the best course is to unite them. The tibial furrow is not equally distinct in all species of *Bathycælia* and there are other Pentatomid genera (for instance *Carbula*) in which the presence or absence of this furrow is only a specific character.

The species of *Bathycælia* are large and conspicuous insects and not easily overlooked, but seem to be very rare and local.

✓ *Bathycælia cuneifera* n. sp. — Ovals, saturate glauco-viridis, supra dense concoloriter punctata, punctura capitis subtiliore, margine laterali prothoracis, margine costali corii basin versus, antennis, tibiis tarsisque dilute coccineis seu roseo-violaceis, margine laterali abdominis nigro, segmentis connexivi mox ante medium macula cuneiformi nigra et ad apicem macula transversa nigra atque inter has macula ovali albido-virescente signatis, ventre macula majuscula basali ochracea notato, membrana subolivaceo-hyalina. Caput fere æque longum ac latum, subtriangulare, lateribus

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rectis, ocellis inter se quam ab oculis plus duplo longius remotis, rostro apicem segmenti sexti ventris attingente, articulo secundo antennarum dimidio tertii paullulo longiore, tribus ultimis subæque longis. Pronotum medio capite pullulo longius, marginibus lateralibus anticis levissime subrotundatis, angulis lateralibus non-nihil prominulis. Scutellum ad angulos basales foveola nigra et mox pone hanc callo elevato lævi flavo-testaceo instructum. Pleuræ punctulatæ. Hemelytra apicem abdominis vix superantia. Abdomen dorso concolor, angulis apicalibus segmentorum acute prominulis, connexivo dense punctulato, ventre parce subtilissime aciculato-punctulato. Tibiæ supra sulcatæ. — Long. ♀ 20 mill.

Ins. Comoro (Mayotte).

Differs from all other species by the striking colour of the connexival segments which have a pale whitish green spot connecting the two black spots, the anterior of which is wedge-shaped, turning its apex forward. Allied to *B. prælongirostris* BERGR., but the antennæ are unicolorous, their second joint shorter, the lateral margin of the pronotum and of the basal part of the corium as well as the tibiæ and the tarsi are pale carmine-red, and the pale callus at the basal angles of the scutellum does not encircle the black pit but is situated behind it.

✓ *Bathycœlia conferenda* BERGR. — This species was described from an old specimen with obscured colouring. In fresh specimens the ground-colour is olive-green, the whole legs and the three first antennal joints (except the broadly black apex of the third joint) are of a beautiful clear sea-green colour. The large oblong black pit at the basal angles of the scutellum is transversely divided by two ridges.

✓ *Bathycœlia rugifossa* n. sp. — Ovalis, viridis (post mortem plus minusve rufescentiochraceo-tincta), supra sat dense concoloriter punctata, capite oblique ruguloso, vix punctulato, margine laterali toto pronoti, corii ad basin abdominisque nigris, connexivo ochraceo, viridiæneo-micante, vitta hujus media prope apicem segmentorum interrupta et fovea magna oblonga transversim rugosa ad angulos basales scutelli nigris, aneis, his foveis intus callo lævi stramineo terminatis, antennis dilute roseo-violaceis, annulo lato apicali articuli tertii quartique et anteaicali quinti nigris, tibiis tarsisque leviter roseo-tinctis, membrana subvirescenti-hyalina. Caput latitudine paullulo brevius, lateribus leviter sinuatis, ocellis inter se quam ab oculis duplo longius remotis, rostro basin segmenti quinti ventris attingente, articulo secundo antennarum tertio tertia

parte brevior, tribus ultimis subæque longis. Pronotum medio capite quarta parte longius, marginibus lateralibus anticis rectis, angulis lateralibus nonnihil prominulis. Hemelytra apicem abdominis paullum superantia. Abdomen sublus subtiliter irregulariter strigulosum, prope latera parce subtiliter punctulatum, angulis apicalibus segmentorum rectis, leviter prominulis. Tibiæ supra sulcatae. — Long. ♀ 19 mill.

Ins. Philippinæ (Los Baños).

This species differs from the description and figure of *B. torquata* H. SCH. by the following characters: it is less elongate, the scutellum has at the basal angles a large oblong transversely rugose black pit and a pale callus and its postfrenal part is broader, the antennæ are differently coloured, and the connexivum has a longitudinal sharply defined æneous-black median band.

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